THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1769. THE NUMBER 155.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

Concluſion of THE CASE BETWEEN GREAT-BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

HAVING conſidered the juſtice of the preſent meaſures; let us now examine their policy; and in this examination, let our ſentiments of equity forget to operate. Let us forget that they have rights, or that we have humanity. Let us ſuppoſe ourſelves entering into an agreement, with a *free* and a *conſiderable* people, and ſettling the terms of an everlaſting union. Or if any one ſhould be of opinion, that neither of theſe circumſtances is applicable to the colonies; let us ſuppoſe them in their numbers inconſiderable, unaccuſtomed to liberty, overawed by fear, or humiliated by conqueſt, and ready to receive any conſtitution, we pleaſe to impoſe upon them. In ſuch a ſituation, what reflections ſhould our own intereſt ſuggeſt to us? Though this people be weak at preſent, their ſtrength and their numbers may increaſe *; though we ourſelves are ſtrong, our ſtrength may decline; though their ſpirit is depreſſed, it may revive. They are placed at a great diſtance from us. We have formidable enemies. Their affections therefore, are of the utmoſt importance, and there is no method ſo certain of ſecuring their affections, as the making it their *intereſt* to be our friends. We ourſelves have a free conſtitution: If we grant liberty to them, they will be ſteady to us, becauſe they cannot change for the better: If we aſſume unlimited and abſolute authority, they will wiſh to change, becauſe they cannot change for the worſe. The tyranny of a deſpotic commonwealth is infinitely worſe than that of a deſpotic Prince. But it is in vain to endeavour to deceive them; though they never have taſted liberty, they will ſoon become acquainted with its nature. They will perceive the *miſery* of their ſituation, by the happineſs of *ours*. While their garriſons are filled with our ſoldiers, their harbours with our fleets, and their employments with officers of our appointment, and while they derive from us a degree of freedom, we ſhall be ſecure, both by our own power, and by their affections. They are weak, by their circumſtances, let us not make them ſtrong, by their deſpair. The gradual encreaſe of numbers and of opulence, may add to their force, but that force will ſleep, unleſs it be awakened by injury: And while we retain an abſolute power over their trade, that very increaſe will depend upon our regulations. Whilſt they are happy under our government, their ſtrength and their opulence will be ſtrength and opulence to us; but, if we oppreſs them, they will be our weakneſs, and our danger. The numbers of a people are not ſo formidable, as their union, their hatred, their fury. If there ever ſhould come a time when they ſhall be able to ſhake off our ſovereignty, it will paſs unheeded, by a grateful and happy people. But if our dominion be founded *only* in *our* ſtrength, it will ſubſiſt no longer than *their* weakneſs. It is therefore evident that we ſhall hold America, by a better ſecurity, if we do not enſlave it. But will it afford us as much preſent emolument? This ſurely is a conſideration, much inferior to the other; it may have more weight with a ſhort-lived and a ſhort-ſighted adminiſtration; but can never have ſo much with a thinking nation. Yet let even this be conſidered; we know that this nation has paid conſiderable taxes, without any compulſion; and we know that free nations can ſupport greater burdens, than nations equally opulent, that are enſlaved. No power, no management, has ever ſucceeded to tax the latter, as highly as the firſt; and the efforts of deſpotiſm have produced only depopulation or rebellion. Thus it is by no means certain, that even our preſent emoluments would be the leſs, if we extort nothing from them againſt their own conſent †. Beſides, with how much leſs *expence* can we ſecure the allegiance of the willing, than of the unwilling. Amongſt the firſt, a militia would be ſerviceable; amongſt the latter, it would be formidable to ourſelves. Let us alſo conſider with how much greater eagerneſs our manufactures will be purchaſed, by a grateful, than by an exaſperated people. We are now at peace with the world; the moſt rigorous meaſures may ſucceed, for the preſent; but ſuch meaſures are not the moſt eligible in themſelves, when conducive neither to preſent advantage, nor future ſecurity. The greateſt man of his age has told us, that two millions of fellow-ſubjects, deprived of their liberty, would be fit inſtruments to make ſlaves of the reſt. Surely there is juſtice in the obſervation; thoſe whom we reduce to *ſlavery*, cannot be well to our *freedom*. Let us alſo conſider, that without claiming that deſpotic authority, which is intolerable to human nature, we may yet retain a power amazingly extenſive. A power over the commerce of a nation, affects the merchant, the landholder, and the manufacturer. Though we cannot reach into their purſes, to wreſt from them what they have already acquired, we can prevent their *future* acquiſitions. Nay, we can do more: we can make what they poſſeſs already leſs valuable by its ſtagnation. Though the power of *granting*, belongs ſolely to themſelves, they will yet have a little power to *refuſe*. Let this content us: That the gifts of the common benefit of mankind, may be denied them, that the labour of their hands, the ſtrength and the ingenuity which nature has beſtowed upon them, ſhall be converted to our purpoſes; but, for our own ſakes, let us not diſcourage that induſtry which is to benefit ourſelves; what we permit them to acquire, let that be their own.

Thus, on every preſent, and every future conſideration, I ſhould think myſelf an enemy to Great-Britain, ſhould I propoſe to give worſe terms to a people uncendeared by former connections, unacquainted with liberty, and deſtitute of any claim upon our juſtice, than thoſe which are demanded for *our fellow ſubjects*. But it muſt not therefore be forgotten, that they have long been our friends and brothers; and that another ſyſtem cannot be eſtabliſhed, without a violation of national faith, a departure from our juſtice, and, at one time perhaps, the ſhedding of their blood. We ſhould be well aſſured of the rectitude of our cauſe, we ſhould advance to the utmoſt limits of negotiation, before we draw the ſword againſt our brothers. We ſhall prevail, with certainty, indeed, but we may not prevail, without a conteſt. And though the force of terror only, may give temporary eſtabliſhment to our authority, the ſword and the executioner only, muſt maintain it. From men deprived of every thing that they hold moſt dear, and deprived of it by their friends, what may not be expected? Any thing ſhould be expected, except their ſubmiſſion. What then are the ultimate objects of the moſt oppreſſive laws, and moſt ſanguinary councils? Will they reſtore us to that brotherly affection, which infuſed the ſame ſoul into every part of our empire, or procure us an uncertain quiet, a diſaffected ſubmiſſion? Let France expect *ſuch* a ſubmiſſion from Corſica; by our impotence ſhe will obtain it; and ſhe may well be contented with it. She is accuſtomed to govern by fear; and over a people where heretofore ſhe had not authority, even that influence will become acquiſition. But neither her numerous armies, nor her mighty power, nor her vicinity to that devoted iſland, nor the paucity of its inhabitants, can enſure to her a quiet and an uſeful poſſeſſion, while ſhe finds an enemy in the hearts of the people. But by us, if poſſible, ſtill leſs is to be expected: With leſs diſproportioned force, we may encounter a more rooted antipathy. The Corſicans never taſted freedom under a French adminiſtration; ſhe has only *prevented* their emancipation from the tyranny of Genoa, and will receive them under a milder oppreſſion. But the Americans will be *deprived* of a liberty which they have already poſſeſſed many years, under the tutelage of Great-Britain. A more violent change, a more intolerable perdition. And are theſe meaſures *wiſe*, whoſe very ſucceſs has but this for their object, and whoſe failure is ruin? Are theſe the principles, by which free men ſhould govern free men? Is this that invincible union and that firm eſtabliſhment, by which Britain ſhall hold the Weſt-Indies, in her right hand, and the Eaſt, in her left! Or is this the wiſdom which muſt heal public credit of a thouſand wounds, and ſupport the weight of a tottering empire? There may come a time when the diſtreſſes of Great-Britain may require the utmoſt efforts of a grateful people, and our poſterity may find, by a fatal experience, that the ſword was but an ill interpreter of charters; and that the characters of freedom, will not be leſs indelible in the breaſts of the Americans, if they be written in the blood of their forefathers. What ſhall I ſay of theſe meaſures? That they are ſo impolitic, that we ſhould reject them, though juſtice did not condemn them; that they are ſo unjuſt, that we ſhould reject them, were they ever ſo politic.

Theſe conſiderations I have preſumed to dedicate to the greateſt Aſſembly in the world, and to the beſt of Princes. If they carry any conviction along with them, the conſequences naturally follow. Firſt, that we ſhould leave the Americans to tax themſelves. Secondly, that we ſhould retain to the Britiſh Parliament, every power that is not inconſiſtent with our juſtice, and their liberty. That a law ſhould be paſſed, immediately, repealing every act, that taxes the colonies. I do not propoſe that it ſhould contain any counter-declarations, or that the power ſhould, in terms, be diſclaimed. It will be ſufficient that they be repealed, and that we do not revive the claim. * *Let it be buried in oblivion; let it hang between the conſtitutions of both countries, as belonging to neither. Let it be ſuſpended, like the ſword of the murderer, in the Grecian law, which was depoſited in their temples, as unfit to be handled; and conſecrated, as it were, not for its merit, but offence.* And leſt, at any time hereafter, it may be diſputed where the line is drawn, between American liberty and Britiſh juriſdiction, perhaps it might not be improper to declare, in the ſame law, the ſupremacy of Britain, and its abſolute dominion over navigation and commerce. Can we aſſert the dependency of the coloniſts in ſtronger terms than thoſe of Mr. Otis, a Gentleman who is certainly well informed of their ſentiments, and who has probably a conſiderable ſhare in forming them, "That the "Parliament of Great-Britain has undoubted power, and "lawful authority, to make acts for the general good, which "by naming the colonies, ſhall, and ought to be equally "binding, as upon the ſubjects of Great-Britain within the "realm." Should the coloniſts complain, that if this power be reſerved, they have not the ſame degree of freedom, or all the privileges that are poſſeſſed by their Britiſh brethren, I ſhall readily confeſs that they have not: But it was not intended, by their original compact, that they ſhould. If Britain does not reſerve to herſelf an abſolute authority over the trade of her colonies, not one of the ends will be anſwered, for which thoſe colonies were planted: They will not be ſubſervient to the commerce of their Mother-country; they will rival and deſtroy it. And ſurely we ſhall not be deemed enemies of their freedom, in adopting the ſentiments of its able and intereſted defender. The power of regulating their commerce, and the right of prohibition, have indeed a moſt extenſive dominion over the wealth and proſperity of America; and thoſe demands muſt be exorbitant, indeed, which can be refuſed to an Aſſembly poſſeſſed of ſo mighty a prerogative. But there is a material difference between ſtopping the acquiſition of riches, and the taking away what is already acquired. They have all but a bitter alternative; but bitter as it is, *they have an alternative*, ſays Mr. Otis, in the true ſpirit of liberty, "I had rather ſee this (right of prohibition) "carried, with a high hand, to the utmoſt rigour, than "have a tax of one ſhilling, taken from me, without my "conſent."

It is ſo much the intereſt of Britain, to promote the commercial welfare of her colonies, that they may form a reaſonable expectation, that theſe intereſts are ſafely depoſited. But on this ſelf-intereſt, on the wiſdom and equity of the Britiſh legiſlature, and on the conciliating moderation of their own conduct, much, very much, of their proſperity will depend. Of this moderation we have as yet made no trial. When we deſiſted from *actual* oppreſſion, we laid its *future* foundations, and the repeal of the Stamp-act, was attended with the ſtrongeſt aſſertions of our *right* of taxation; aſſertions which an upright adminiſtration never intended to carry into experiment, but an unhappy compliment, which wiſdom and virtue paid to temporization and prejudice. If impreſſed with a conviction of their freedom, the Americans have a ſenſe of injury, let not Britons reſent the ſentiments they have communicated. Let us maturely conſider whether we ourſelves were not the aggreſſors. If force is juſtifiable in deſtroying thoſe rights, which are derived from time, from compact, and from nature; what is not juſtifiable for their maintenance and ſupport? If the cauſe of the Americans is juſt, their firmneſs is virtue.

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* *It is whimſical that Mr. Canning mentions the probable increaſe of the Americans, as an argument for meaſures, that muſt exaſperate them.*

† *In the laſt war they incurred a debt of 2,600,000l. Would they have done this for an oppreſſor?*

* *Theſe words were made uſe of, upon a different occaſion, by Mr. Flood, the brighteſt ornament of the Iriſh Parliament.*

LONDON, *February* 8.

YESTERDAY there was a great Board of Treaſury, and alſo a Board of Trade, at which ſeveral Agents for the colonies attended, ſaid to be in reference to ſome diſpatches received from the American colonies.

Extract of a letter from Rome, January 7, 1769.

"This day Lord Bute, under the name of Stuart, with his ſon and two other Gentlemen, arrived here. He was met by four of his countrymen who belong to the Pretender's Court, and who had been ſent there to attend his arrival."

It is reported, that the Grand Signior has tranſmitted hither, by means of the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, ſome diſpatches of a very important nature.

By thoſe who have been in the port of Conſtantinople, it is affirmed, that city lies ſo expoſed (beſides being built of wood) that it might be reduced to aſhes in a few hours.

They write from Leghorn, that a very deep and ſecret ſcheme, concerted by ſome of the diſaffected Nobles of Corſica, jealous of the ſuperiority of Paoli, to deliver up that General to the French, had of late narrowly failed of being crowned with ſucceſs; the conſpirators have taken refuge among the French.

A letter from Baſtia, dated Jan. 10, ſays, "The Corſicans have made an attempt upon San Fiorenzo, but the vigilance of our general officer, and the valour of the troops, obliged them to retire with loſs. Captain Lazecco is alſo fallen into the hands of the French."

They adviſe from Hamburgh, that ſeveral ſhips of different nations have been drove on ſhore near the mouth of the river Elbe, in a late hard gale of wind, which has alſo done great damage on the coaſts of North Holland.

We are told by letters from Poland, that the preparations making by the Ruſſians and Turks forbode a great effuſion of blood. The Court of Ruſſia, if they ſhould be wanted, will bring three hundred thouſand men into the field, and the Turks propoſe to attack them on all ſides; but in proportion as they ſtrip their provinces, tumults will probably ariſe there, of which the Ruſſians may greatly avail themſelves.

We find by letters from Venice, that the Montenegrins continue equally to diſturb the Venetians and Turks in their neighbouring poſſeſſions. The former are daily reinforced by the arrival of a number of people who come to join them; and it would not be aſtoniſhing (ſays our correſpondent) to ſee Montenero in a few years become a new ſtate, capable of giving great annoyance to its neighbours.

By the number of Cadets going out in the Eaſt-India ſhips, it is computed their uſual army of 12000 men will ſoon amount to treble that number.

The commanding ſea-officers for relieving thoſe abroad, and whoſe triennial appointments will expire the enſuing ſpring, are now finally ſettled. Capt. Robert Man is to go Commodore to Antigua, and the Leeward Iſlands; Captain Proby, Commodore to the Mediterranean; the Hon. Capt. Byron will go out as Commodore and Governor of Newfoundland; and Capt. Forreſt as Commodore of Jamaica and the Windward Iſlands.

The ſhips of war, allotted for the above officers, to hoiſt their broad pendants on board of, and in which they are to proceed to their reſpective commands, are the Warwick, of 50 guns, Commodore Man; the Panther of 60, Commodore Proby; the Antilope, of 50, Commodore Byron, and the Dunkirk of 60, Commodore Forreſt.

Notwithſtanding two of the above ſhips are pierced for 60 guns, yet they will mount no more than 50, as cuſtomary in times of peace.

The number of veſſels of different nations which paſſed the Sound, during the year 1768, we are told is as follows, viz. 36 from Bremen, 2 from Courland, 1008 Daniſh, 233 from Dantzick, 1816 Engliſh, 9 French, 6 from Finland, 2415 Dutch, 32 Hamburghers, 44 from Lubeck, 261 Pruſſian, 2 Portugueſe, 18 Ruſſian, 37 from Roſtock, 1009 Swediſh, and 5 Spaniſh; in the whole 6930. From this account a very near eſtimation may be formed of the trade carried on by the different nations of Europe, to the northern parts of the world.

An order is ſent to Ireland for a very large quantity of proviſions to be ſhipt at Dublin and Cork for his Majeſty's garriſons in the Weſt-Indies.

We are informed that the loyal and worthy Liverymen of London intend, when they meet on Friday next, at Guild-hall, about drawing up inſtructions for their Repreſentatives in Parliament, to agree upon an addreſs of thanks to three of their preſent Members, for the rectitude and integrity of their conduct in reſpect to a popular Gentleman.

A few days ago a Gentleman obſerved to Mr. Wilkes's witty female relation, that he believed no perſon had ſo many enemies as Mr. Wilkes: True, Sir, replied the Lady, nor any body ſo many friends, I believe.

It is now reported, that next Wedneſday is appointed, in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, for hearing the complaint in a certain cauſe. It is now imagined that no ſtep reſpecting a diſqualification will be taken till after Mr. Wilkes ſhall be re-choſen for Middleſex.

The opinions of Mr. Serjeant Leigh and Mr. Serjeant Glynn are ordered to be taken on ſome points of law ſtarted yeſterday, reſpecting the obligation of admitting Mr. Wilkes as an Alderman.

We are informed that a great number of freeholders of the county of Middleſex, Gentlemen of independent fortune, are come to a reſolution of ſubſcribing 500l. each, for the ſupport of Mr. Wilkes in his election, and to enable him to go through his other proſecutions.

It is the general opinion, that the laſt addreſs of a certain popular Gentleman will be deemed a libel.

A great patriot, it is ſaid, will repair to Holland ſo ſoon as he is ſet at liberty; and from thence open a ſcene relative to the Britiſh cabinet, which will aſtoniſh all Europe.

We are now told, as a precedent in regard to the queſtion of expulſion, that Mr. Wooaſton was expelled, re elected, and ſat afterward in the ſame Parliament, unmoleſted.

A few days ago a Scotch Gentleman, in company with ſeveral Engliſh Gentlemen, in a tavern at the weſt end of the town, ſaid, he thought Wilkes a very troubleſome man, and wiſhed his ears were cut off. An arch wag in company made anſwer: Sir, I do not apprehend any great ſervice Mr. Wilkes's ears would be of to his enemies, but if they had his head, do not doubt but it would.

When the exciſe bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons, during the adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, it was repreſented to that Miniſter by one of his friends, that though he had carried that point in the Houſe, there was an univerſal diſcontent without doors, and that there was not a friend to that meaſure in the kingdom: "Then God forbid, ſays he, that I ſhould be for it," and immediately he relinquiſhed his deſign of carrying it into a law.

During the adminiſtration of Mr. Pelham, a bill for naturalizing the Jews had paſſed into a law, which cauſed a great diſcontent and murmur throughout the kingdom; that Miniſter was perfectly ſatisfied within himſelf of the rectitude of that act, notwithſtanding which, when he found ſuch univerſal diſſatisfaction with it, he himſelf moved the Houſe to repeal it.

This day a certain Gentleman expects to have the honour of paying a ſecond viſit to his ſuperiors, in order to take his leave of them.

Extract of a letter from Calais.

"*I forgot to mention that Sir* ——— *has been in Calais above three weeks, and two or three times to England and back again. I am informed he is obliged to take up his reſidence ſome time here yet. He is at Madam Grandſire's, at the Silver Lyon; and here are alſo two ſtout Iriſh chairmen, one of their names, I think, is Kelly; the other I don't know.*"

Extract of a letter from Corte, dated January 9.

"*What the moſt prudent people foreſaw has now happened, which is, that our diviſions prove our ruin, and our enemies take pains to increaſe them. The traitors of their country now take off the maſk, and their example has drawn off others, for, beſides the relations of Maſſei, les Peres, Fabiani, and Durazzo, the family of Aleſſandrini are gone over to the enemy, though our General has loaded them with favours. Capiaſſi has likewiſe joined them; nevertheleſs their treachery has not ſucceeded, being beaten wherever they appear. But we are made ſome amends by the acquiſition of Count Gentili, who has abandoned the enemy, and joined us out of pure love for his country. We have juſt received advice that our people have made themſelves maſters of Oletta, after an obſtinate engagement, and made the French garriſon priſoners of war, beſides taking a great quantity of all ſorts of ammunition there. Our General flatters himſelf that we ſhall be maſters of San Fiorenzo too, before it can be relieved.*"

PHILADELPHIA, *April 6.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman (of this city) now in London, *to his friend here, dated* Jan. 26.

"All Mr. Wilkes's friends are friends to America; ſome of them talk of ſeeking a ſhelter from arbitrary power in the peaceful deſarts of America. Mrs. Macaulay, the celebrated female hiſtorian, talks of ending her days on the banks of the Ohio; ſhe is employed in publiſhing a fifth volume of her Hiſtory of England, in which ſhe propoſes to treat very largely of the ſettlement of the colonies. You may depend upon it, ſhe will do ample juſtice to the rights of America. I wiſh her hiſtory was more known in our country; I think it would be of great importance to us in the preſent critical ſituation of our affairs.

"Governor Bernard's letters have been read in the Houſe of Lords—full of the moſt inflaming accounts of the riotous diſpoſitions of the people of Boſton. An addreſs of thanks has been voted to his Majeſty for his care and vigilance in ſending troops over to ſuppreſs them; ſtrict enquiry is ordered to be made into the firſt inſtigators of the CONVENTION held at Boſton; and affidavits are to be taken, and the perſons found guilty are to be ſent over here to be tried for their *lives*. Where now is the force or uſe of our penal laws? What mercy can we hope for, when our accuſers are our judges?

"There is but one expedient left, whereby we can ſave our ſinking country, and that is by encouraging American manufactories. Unleſs we do this, we ſhall be undone for ever. There is ſcarce a neceſſary article or even a luxury of life, but what might be raiſed and brought to perfection in ſome of our provinces; the beſt of *wines* are made in *Aſia*, in more northern latitudes than Pennſylvania: *Sheep* are raiſed with ſo little trouble, that if a proper price was offered for wool, our farmers might raiſe many hundreds of them yearly, without in the leaſt hurting the cultivation of their grain: *Mulberry trees* are ſo plenty among us, that we might raiſe ſilk-worms, in a few years to ſupply us with all the ſilks we want; as oak leaves (when thoſe of the mulberry are not to be had) have been found in China to afford a food to the worms. We have all the materials for making *China* or *Porcelain ware* in our province, and in Newcaſtle county. As for bohea and green tea, let them be baniſhed for ever from our tables and beaufets: A bowl of *ſage* and *balm* tea is worth an ocean of both of them. The grand complaint with labourers among us is, that we do not pay them ſufficient prices for their work: A plain reaſon may be aſſigned for this, we conſume too little of their manufactures to keep them employed the whole year round, their wages therefore muſt of conſequence be proportionably higher during the few months they do work; but as ſoon as American manufactures become general, this complaint will have no foundation, and hundreds of artificers of every kind would be invited to come over from England and ſettle among us."

Extract of another letter from London, Jan. 19.

"Mr. Dickenſon's Farmer's Letters, have carried his name and reputation all over the Britiſh dominions. I was a few days ago in a large company of patriots and advocates of liberty, where I heard a thouſand fine encomiums paſſed upon them. It is a general remark here, that all the ſtate papers, ſuch as addreſſes, petitions, &c. which come from America, are wrote in a ſtile not to be equalled in any part of the Britiſh dominions. 'There is a plain reaſon for it; men will always write well upon ſubjects they feel thoroughly.'

Extract of a third letter, dated Jan. 24.

"I am ſorry to ſay the temper of Parliament does not at preſent appear favourable to your cauſe, but without doors you gain ground daily, and you know, I ſuppoſe, that Parliaments have often changed their ſentiments, in leſs time than a ſeſſion; I wiſh they may for the better this. Some of the principal declaimers againſt you are Lord Hillſborough, Lord North, Lord Clare, Hans Stanley, Richard Rigby, George Grenville, Eſqrs. &c. Men not wanting in ſelf-confidence, but quite devoid of the very ſhadow of confidence from the people. I cannot think it poſſible for the preſent ſet of men, called the adminiſtration, to ſtand out the campaign; I am confident they cannot, except George Grenville and his party come in to their aſſiſtance; in ſhort, for their own honour, and for the ſafety of the Crown, this kingdom, and her plantations, I moſt heartily wiſh they would follow the example of the poor unfortunate Protector, Richard Cromwell, retire into ſome obſcure corner of this world, to repent and prepare for another—for they certainly will gain no credit by an active life in the politics of a free and brave people, &c."

Extract of a fourth letter from the ſame place, Jan. 28.

"On Monday the 16th, the appeal of Mr. Wilkes to the Houſe of Lords, againſt the two ſentences of the Court of King's Bench, was heard at their bar, when the ſentences were unanimouſly confirmed. Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot, in a very good ſpeech, delivered his own and the other Judges opinions, which was very clear and ſatisfactory.

"The Houſe of Commons ſat all Thurſday (the 26th) and till three o'clock the next morning, upon North American affairs, when they agreed to the reſolutions of the Lords, ſupporting the legiſlative authority of Parliament over the colonies, &c. with very little variation, ſo that affairs are not yet in a conciliating train.

"The great Douglas cauſe is now hearing, from day to day, in the Houſe of Lords, and will be finally determined in about a fortnight."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April 27.*

The George, Capt. Coats, and the Bowman, Capt. Stevenſon, both from Glaſgow, are arrived in Hampton road. By the latter, who had a paſſage of only 26 days, we have advice that the great cauſe between the HAMILTON and DOUGLAS families, is determined in favour of the latter.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, *dated* Jan. 26, 1769.

"I have nothing new to tell you, except the expulſion of Mr. Wilkes, which I ſuppoſe you have heard long ago. It is ſaid that it did not coſt above one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds to accompliſh it. We are pleaſed to hear that the Virginians behave like themſelves."

Extract of another letter from Liverpool, *Jan.* 26.

"A war is looked upon to be near at hand, to amuſe the people."

We hear that the Peggy, Younghuſband, for James river, and the Betſey, Banks, for York river, were to ſail about the middle of February laſt.

On Thurſday the 14th inſtant, was found floating in Potowmack river, oppoſite to Alexandria, a dead man. There appeared ſeveral great marks of violence upon him. He was five feet 7 or 8 inches high, had a ſhort noſe, ſhort curled hair of a light cheſnut colour. He had on a blue and white check ſhirt, a pair of purple or deep claret colour'd breeches, with ſilk knee bands; they were mended in the ſeat, and a piece put in below the right pocket in the ſhape of a gore, a pair of country mixed ſtockings, and a pair of country made ſhoes. The coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict murder, by a perſon or perſons unknown.

*** ATTICUS, No. 1. *and* E. B. *are juſt come to hand, and ſhall be publiſhed in our next.*

FAUQUIER county, *April* 14, 1769.

To THOMAS HARRISON, *and* JAMES SCOTT, *Eſquires.*

GENTLEMEN,

WE the Magiſtrates, Veſtrymen, and Freeholders of the ſaid county, beg leave to aſſure you of our great confidence in, and firm reliance on your honeſty, honour and abilities, to repreſent us in the next Aſſembly to be held for this colony. We make not the leaſt doubt but you will, with firmneſs and integrity, diſcharge the truſt by us repoſed in you, by ſhewing your attachment to the honour and intereſt of his Majeſty, the colony of *Virginia*, and the moſt ſacred cauſe of liberty.

But as by ſome late acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, the rights and liberties of his Majeſty's moſt loyal *American* ſubjects are invaded, and threatened with ruin; and as it has been ſuggeſted to us, that one of theſe acts, commonly denominated the Bill or Declaration of Right, wherein it is aſſerted, that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* have a right to aſſeſs taxes on the *Americans* without the conſent of their Repreſentatives, will be laid before the enſuing Aſſembly of this colony, for their acknowledgment and concurrence therein; we being well convinced of the pleaſure and readineſs with which you receive the inſtructions of your conſtituents, in matters where every member of the community is ſo nearly intereſted, do take this opportunity to acquaint you with our ſentiments, and what we know to be the ſentiments of this county in general, on this important occaſion. And as you tender our confidence and regard, we expect you will take due notice thereof. We look upon all attempts of taxation made on us by a *Britiſh* Parliament, or any other power on earth, without our conſent conſtitutionally given by our Repreſentatives, to be totally inconſiſtent with the principles of liberty, and the greateſt inſult that can be offered to free-born ſubjects. And we do therefore direct and require you, as our Repreſentatives, that you will in the ſtrongeſt and moſt firm, but decent and reſpectful manner, expreſs your diſapprobation of the ſaid Bill or Declaration of Right, or any other bill, declaration, or claim whatſoever, that ſhall be preſented or made to that purpoſe, in the enſuing, or any future Aſſembly wherein you repreſent us.

[‡]

To be SOLD *on* Thurſday *the 4th of* May, *by decree of the court of Vice Admiralty, at the borough of* Norfolk, *for ready money,*

THE ſnow NANCY, together with her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture; alſo a fine ſailing PILOT BOAT, four caſks of *Lisbon* WINE, ſix caſks of RAISINS, one caſk of ARRACK, three cheſts of LEMONS, and ſome of SILKS.

1 JOHN TYLER, M. C. V. A.

To be SOLD *at public auction, before Mr.* Hay's *door, on* Wedneſday *the 3d of* May *next,*

THE HOUSES and LOTS advertiſed by *James Taylor*, ſituate at the lower end of the city of *Williamſburg*; the property of which is veſted in the ſubſcriber by virtue of a decree of *James City* county court. Fifty pounds to be paid down, and credit will be given till *October* next for the balance.

MATTHIAS MARRIOTT.

YORK, *April* 24, 1769.

For ſale to the higheſt bidder, on Monday *the 8th of* May *next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY'S *door in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituated in *York* town, with all convenient out houſes, lately occupied by Mr. *Edward Cary*. At the ſame time will be put up for ſale, an acre of ground oppoſite Dr. *George Riddell's*. Two years credit will be allowed the purchaſer, provided bond with undeniable ſecurity is given to

3 J. H. NORTON.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of GOD, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *New-Kent* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *John Crump*, ſon and heir of *Nathaniel Crump*, deceaſed, to appear before our Juſtices of our court of our ſaid county, in chancery, at the Court-houſe, on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *May* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and others, by *Philip Whitehead Claiborne*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of one hundred pounds. Witneſs *William Clayton*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the ſaid Court-houſe, the eighteenth day of *April*, in the ninth year of our reign.

WILLIAM CLAYTON.

MY creditors are requeſted to meet at Mr. *John Carter's*, in *Williamſburg*, on *Friday* the 5th day of *May*, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on buſineſs of the greateſt importance to them, as well as to their humble ſervant,

B. GRYMES.

April 15, 1769.

COMMITTED to the county gaol of *Prince William*, the 30th of *December* laſt, an *Iriſh* ſervant man who calls himſelf *Patrick Murphey*, ſays he is by trade a ſtocking weaver; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears his own hair which is very black, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks very bad *Engliſh*; there is reaſon to believe he came from *Maryland*, though he has not yet confeſſed any maſter. The owner of the ſaid ſervant is deſired to pay charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS TRIPLETT, GAOLER.

STOLEN from *Falmouth*, about the 16th of *March* laſt, a ſorrel horſe, about 14 hands high, paces naturally and middling faſt, is about 7 years old, his tail is bobbed, and his mane hangs to the right ſide, and both are rather of a lighter colour than his body; he has a ſtar in his forehead, with a ſmall blaze running down from it, and the hoof of his left foot is white. The ſaid horſe had a new ſtore ſaddle on him, which was alſo ſtolen with him. Any perſon that gives intelligence, by which the horſe may be got, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in *Culpeper* county.

ANNE POWELL.

April 18, 1769.

WHEREAS my wife *Margaret Edwards* has eloped from me, and I expect is ſeduced by bad company, having ſtolen away ſundry of my effects, and abſconded; this is to give notice that I will not pay any debt that ſhe ſhall contract from this date; and whoever conceals, or harbours her, ſhall be proſecuted according to law.

MARK EDWARDS.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 14, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he carries on the Taylor's trade in *Fredericksburg*, next door to Mr. *Benjamin Johnſton*'s, (known by the name of the *Long Ordinary*) in all its various branches; viz. making Gentlemen's dreſs and undreſs ſuits, Huſſar cloaks, roccoloes, half and full circles, Ladies riding ſuits, &c. all which ſhall be done in the neweſt and beſt faſhion; and as he has had recourſe to ſome of the beſt ſhops in *Europe*, and long experience in that vocation, both at home and in *North-America*, he hopes for encouragement, as he intends to make it his chief ſtudy to merit the approbation of ſuch Gentlemen as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom; who may depend on having their commands ſtrictly obeyed with the greateſt care and diſpatch, by their moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES FULTON.

I HAVE built a ſaw-mill at the falls of *Pamunkey* river, where any perſon may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms with any quantity of the beſt pine plank and ſcantling; or I will deliver it at any landing on ſaid river as low as *Newcaſtle* town. My view is to ſerve the public as well as myſelf; and give this notice to all perſons who have obſtructed a free paſſage of the river, from the falls to *Newcaſtle*, by mills, ſtem ſtops, hedges, trees, &c. as ſoon as poſſible to remove the ſame, or I ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of the act of Aſſembly. SAMUEL HARGRAVE.

CUMBERLAND county, *April* 20, 1769.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber about the 13th of *March* laſt, a Negro man named CÆSAR; he was bred in *Glouceſter* county, in the family of one *Plummer*, and brought from thence into *Cumberland* county, by one *Robert Bernard*, who ſold him there, and then removed to the county of *Richmond*, in which county, at the houſe of Col. *Smith*, the Negro has been ſince ſeen; he is about 23 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, ſmooth faced, and has good features for a Negro. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro and confine him in the county priſon where taken (which charges I will readily pay) and advertiſe him in the newſpapers (for which I will alſo pay) ſo that I get him again, I will leave with the keeper of the priſon twenty ſhillings. 2 RICHARD PRINGLE.

TAKEN up near *Willis*'s mountains, in *Buckingham* county, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high; has on a middle ſized bell with a large iron buckle to the collar, is about 14 years old, and is branded on the near buttock I; has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on his back, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, trots, and has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s.

FRANCIS CHILDRESS.

TAKEN up in *Goochland* county, near *Carter*'s ferry, two brown cows; each has ſome white ſpots; marked with a crop, two ſlits, and an under keel in each ear. One of them is dead ſince the appraiſement.

ELIZABETH HOWARD.

TAKEN up in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, near *Carter*'s ferry, a very black mare, 4 feet and an half high, branded on the off buttock I A, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; ſhe has one white ſpot on the middle of her neck, three on the point of her left ſhoulder, and ſome white ſaddle ſpots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

SAMUEL COSBY.

TAKEN up in *Cheſterfield* county, about 7 miles from *Bolling*'s Point, a ſorrel horſe, about 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſome white hairs in it, a ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, and the tip of his ear doubled in; branded on the near ſhoulder W I, and on the near buttock N. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

HUMPHREY TRAYLOR.

TAKEN up in the lower end of *Orange* county, a middle ſized cheſnut coloured mare, with a blaze in her face, her hind feet white, branded on the near buttock E A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

BENJAMIN PENDLETON.

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, near *Little Roanoake* Bridge, a dun coloured mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail; branded on the near buttock N; about 5 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

TEMPERANCE WREN.

TAKEN up in *Prince Edward* county, near *Martain*'s mill, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock O. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

JOHN DIXON.

TAKEN up in *Stafford* county, a ſmall ſtallion, about 3 years old, neither docked nor branded, has a buſhy mane, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and the noſe evil on the left ſide of his face. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 5s.

WHARTON HOLLYDAY.

TAKEN up in *Stafford* county, on the branches of *Chappawamſick* run, a ſmall white mare, with a dark mane and tail, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder T, but the brand is very dull on the ſhoulder. Poſted, and appraiſed according to law.

JACOBUS JORDAN.

CAME to my plantation in *Stafford* county, laſt fall, a light brindled heifer, about three years old, marked in the right ear with a crop, and a ſlip taken off the under ſide in the left ear, with a crop and ſwallow fork, and an underkeel. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 10s.

WILLIAM EATON.

CAME to my plantation in *Stafford* county, in *June* laſt, a red ſteer, about five graſſes old, with a crop in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 5s.

BENJAMIN PORTER.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Indian creek*, *April* 12, 1769.

THIS is to inform the public, that I am now furniſhed with good matter for inoculating the ſmall-pox; and ſhall begin with my firſt ſet, on Monday the 24th of this month, on the terms formerly advertiſed. After this, whoever inclines to have it, may depend on medicines being ſent them, with proper directions to prepare, according to their ages, and the time appointed to come.

JOHN SMITH.

In the PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be PUBLISHED

(Several hundred copies having been already ſubſcribed for)

THE

FARMER's *and* MONITOR's LETTERS.

(Price 2s. 6d.)

TRAVELLER

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon at Mr. JOHN WELLS's in *Warwick* county, and will cover mares at TEN SHILLINGS the leap, or FORTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon. He is ſix years old, and near fifteen hands high, got by OLD TRAVELLER out of a full blooded *Engliſh* mare. There will be good paſturage gratis; but I will not be liable for any mares that may be ſtolen or ſtray from the plantation.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

GOLIAH

WILL cover this ſeaſon at my plantation in *Goochland* county, at TEN SHILLINGS the leap. FORTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon, and THREE POUNDS to inſure a colt. He is of the true dray breed, full ſixteen hands high, exceſſive fat and ſleek, and in high perfection. The mares will have exceeding good paſturage gratis, and the money to be paid before they are taken away.

3 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

ELIZABETH CITY county, *April* 18, 1769.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, agreeable to the will of* William Mitchell, *deceaſed, on the fourth Thurſday in* May *next, being court day,*

THE HOUSES and LOT in the town of *Hampton*, lately in the occupation of *James Wallace Bayley*. 2 CARY SELDEN, Adminiſtrator.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of GOD of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Cumberland* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *John Plummer*, to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid county court, in chancery, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on the 4th *Monday* in *April* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and others, by *John Scott* and company, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of one hundred pounds; and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Thompſon Swann*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the courthouſe aforeſaid, the 28th day of *March*, in the ninth year of our reign. THOMPSON SWANN.

TAKEN up on *Gooſe Creek*, in *Bedford* county, a middle ſized black HORSE, about eight years old, but has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s. † RICHARD CUNDIFF.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 3d of* May, *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg, *for ready money,*

TWENTY LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Taken in execution; among them a good ſhoemaker, gardener, and hoſtler, ſeveral women uſed to the houſe and field buſineſs, and ſeveral boys and girls fit for ſervice.

W. MITCHELL, S. S.

TAKEN up in *Pittſylvania* county, a black mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, neither docked nor branded, a ſmall white ſpot on one ſide of her noſtril, and wall eyed. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s.

GABRIEL SHELTON.

TAKEN up in *Henrico* county, near the falls of *James* river, a black HORSE about 4 feet 5 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has been branded on the near ſhoulder, but cannot be made out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. DANIEL PRICE, Senr.

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, a ſmall black mare, about 12 hands and an half high, trots, is docked and branded on the near buttock T, has a white ſpot on the off jaw, is brown about the mouth, and is old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. JOHN EWING.

TAKEN up in *Buckingham* county, on *Hunt*'s creek, a red and white pied ſteer, marked with a crop and a ſlit in each ear, judged to be about 4 years old, his feet are white, he has a white heart in his face, a white ſpot on his ſhoulder, and is branded on the left horn with a T. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s.

ADRIAN ANGLIN.

TAKEN up in *Prince Edward* county, a white horſe, about 4 feet 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock IH, but the lower half of the laſt ſtroke of the H is wanting, is a little ſleabitten, trots, and has a ſmall patched bell buckled on with a ſaddle ſtrap. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. HENRY WALKER.

TAKEN up at *Northumberland* court-houſe, a bay horſe colt, two years old, neither docked nor branded, but remarkable ſmall of his age. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. JAMES CRANE.

TAKEN up in *Orange* county, a dark bay MARE, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a few white hairs in her forehead, not branded, part of her hind hoof white, a ſmall ſnip upon the tip of her noſe, gallops and trots, and has a white ſpot upon the off ſhoulder, about the bigneſs of a bit. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

TAKEN up on *Elk*, in *Auguſta*, a white MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock JS, and is about 12 or 13 years old. † JAMES ARNALD.

THE ſubſcriber is determined to draw his LOTTERY on the ſecond *Monday* in *May* next (being the day of the meeting of the General Aſſembly) at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s, in *Williamsburg*, upon the plan here propoſed, which he hopes will not be diſagreeable to the preſent adventurers, as the alteration of the ſcheme cannot affect their intereſt, but will greatly promote the ſubſcriber's, as it will enhance the value, and encourage the ſale of the tickets remaining on hand at the drawing: But to avoid all poſſible objections from thoſe who were kind enough to purchaſe tickets upon the faith of the former ſcheme, it is intended that any ſuch, who diſapprove of the alteration, may be at liberty to return their tickets at any time before the day of the drawing.

The SCHEME.

Prizes.		
1	The Inſpection at *Page*'s containing five lots, which rent for 70l. *per annum*, valued at 12 years purchaſe, is	£.840
1	The Inſpection at *Crutchfield*'s, containing ſix lots, which rent for 60l. *per annum*, valued at 12 years purchaſe, is	720
135	Lots unimproved, each containing half an acre, valued at 20l. each, a price the loweſt any from the river have ſold for, and many being near the river are worth more. - - - - -	2700
137	Prizes,	£.4260
263	Blanks.	
400	Tickets, at 10l. each, - - -	£.4000
	Given in, - - - - -	£.260

The inſpection at *Crutchfield*'s, is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whoſe number ſhall be drawn the two hundredth.

The inſpection at *Page*'s, is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whoſe number ſhall be laſt drawn.

IN this SCHEME there are not two blanks to a prize. The inſpections increaſing yearly, may be well eſtimated at much more than they are now valued. And the 260l. given in, will reduce the unimproved lots to 18l. 1s. 5d. ½, each; ſo it appears no ſcheme can be better calculated for the intereſt of the adventurers; and the eaſe in payments, is an indulgence none have yet allowed.

The managers and terms of payment are as formerly. Tickets may be had of the managers, and of

MANN PAGE.

TAKEN up in *Southampton*, a bay mare, about 4 feet and an inch high, has a wall eye, her two hind feet white, is docked, but has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l.

RICHARD KELLO.

RUN from *Turkey Iſland*, in *Henrico*, the 3d of this inſtant, JOHN HAY, a *Scotch* indented ſervant, by trade a houſe joiner; of middle ſtature, ſtout made, with large limbs; ſmooth of face, with a freſh complexion, and brown buſhy hair. He ſpeaks the brogue of his country, in a thick, cluttering tone of voice. Whoever apprehends him, ſo that he be conveyed to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS. RY: RANDOLPH.

CUMBERLAND, *March* 22, 1769.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in *April* 1768, a likely young Negro man named TOM, he is near 6 feet high, and has loſt part of one of his ears. It is thought he is about the *Diſmal Swamp*, or low own in *North-Carolina*. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward.

6 JOHN MAYO.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Louiſa* county, a likely *Virginia* born man ſlave, named FRANK; he is about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, and is a very ſenſible fellow. He carried ſeveral ſuits of cloaths with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, ſhall receive 5l. reward, if delivered to the ſubſcriber, or into the hands of any one that will do it.

RICHARD ANDERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of about 1093 acres of LAND, lying on *Willis*'s creek, near the upper end of *Cumberland* county, about 10 miles from *James* river, and between 50 and 60 miles from the *Rocky Ridge*, convenient to church and mill, and about 15 miles from the court-houſe, with a plantation and convenient houſes for an overſeer and 5 or 6 hands. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. *Suſanna Fleming*'s, in the abovementioned county. CHARLES FLEMING.

I INTEND for *Great-Britain* ſoon; and to return in a few months.

CATHARINE RATHELL.

APRIL 15, 1769.

For LONDON,
The ſhip TWO SISTERS,
GEORGE TAYLOR, *Maſter*,
Now lying in Appamattox *river*,

WILL take in TOBACCO at eight pounds ſterling per ton, with liberty of conſignment, and will ſail about the middle of *May*, as great part of her cargo is engaged. Thoſe inclined to ſhip, are deſired to forward their orders to the CAPTAIN on board, or to the ſubſcribers in *Peterſburg*.

3 FIELDS & CALL.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of *Spotſylvania*, I do hereby give notice, that on *Monday* the third day of *June* next, being *Spotſylvania* court day, the building a PRISON for the uſe of the ſaid county, will be let to the loweſt bidder. All perſons inclinable to undertake, are deſired to prepare a plan to exhibit to the court of the ſaid county.

JOHN CARTER, SHERIFF.

RAN away about the 15th day of *January* laſt, a ſervant man named JOHN MESSER, he is a *Dutchman*, and had, when he went away, his wife with him; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, his hair is of a reddiſh colour, and he talks good *Engliſh*; he ſtole from me a ſmall black mare, with a blazed face. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have a reward of FOUR PISTOLES, paid by JAMES MERONEY.

CAME to my plantation laſt fall, a grizzled and white ſpayed ſow, with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a crop and ſlit and a hole in the left. Any perſon claiming the ſaid ſow, proving property, and paying as the law directs, may have her of the ſubſcriber, near *Clement*'s mill, in *Amelia* county.

CULVERINE FORD.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, near *Clement*'s mill, a white horſe, 4 feet 9 inches high, about 10 years old, branded on the near buttock C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11l. CULVERINE FORD.

TAKEN up near *Ivy* creek, upon *Wood*'s gap road, in *Albemarle* county, a black mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large bell on; ſhe paces naturally, has a ſmall white ſpot on her right ſide, and ſome white hairs in her tail, is docked, but has no viſible brand. Poſted and appraiſed to 8l.

ADAM WALLACE.

TAKEN up in *Albemarle*, a black mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high; ſhe has a ſtar in her forehead, a ſnip on her noſe, and all her feet are white, but has no perceivable brand, and is about 7 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. CLEVELAND COFFEY.

ANY perſon who has drawn 100 acre lots in Col. BYRD's lottery, numbers 760, 761, 766, 767, 768, will hear of a purchaſer at the General Court by applying to the publiſher of this paper.

I INTEND ſhortly for *Great-Britain*.

ROBERT PAYNE.

Baltimore-Town, Maryland, February 1, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he has finiſhed his houſe which he intended for the conveniency of INOCULATION. It is within half a mile of the town, on a healthy ſituation, with an agreeable proſpect.

He intends to begin the 25th of this inſtant, and continue until the laſt of *June*. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with. His price is two piſtoles each, twenty ſhillings per week for board and attendance, for white people; and Negroes fifteen ſhillings, ſo that the whole expence will not exceed more than five or ſix pounds currency; and their ſickneſs (if any) not continue more than three or four days. 3m. HENRY STEVENSON.

For SALE, *to the* HIGHEST BIDDER, *on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* May *next, at* 4 *o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY'S *door in* Williamſburg,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Prince George* county, containing 490 acres; it is well watered and timbered, and conveniently ſituated, within half a mile of church, 3 miles from *Noble*'s warehouſes, and about the ſame diſtance from *Jordan's Point*, upon *James* river. Credit will be given till the 25th of next *October*, when the money muſt be paid to *Mr. Charles Carter* of *Corotoman*, who will attend at the day of ſale. A good title and deeds will be made to the purchaſer by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS PINCKARD.

NEABSCO furnace, *March* 23, 1769.

STRAYED away from *Mount-Airy* ſome time in *October* laſt, two mares belonging to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, Eſq; The one a large roan, about 15 hands high, with black mane and tail, branded with the letters R B on the ſhoulder or buttock, and trots very well. The other is a ſmall black, about 13 hands and an half high, with white feet, a good deal of white in her face, and a great many other remarkable ſmall white ſpots on her body; her brand (if ſhe had any) I cannot recollect. They went off from *Mount-Airy* together, and in a day or two afterwards, were ſeen near *Rappahannock* bridge, making up towards *Prince William* county, where they were bred. It is believed they were both with foal. Whoever takes up the ſaid mares, and ſecures them ſo as they may be had again, or delivers the one or both to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, at *Mount-Airy*, or brings them to the *Neabſco* furnace, in *Prince William* county, ſhall receive a genteel reward, beſides what the law allows, from

THOMAS LAWSON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* May *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day*,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, lying in *Lunenburg* county; it is well improved with a choice ORCHARD, and ſome good HOUSES; is well watered with fine ſprings, good timber, lies well, and is a fine place for a STOCK, as may be ſeen by the CATTLE, HOGS, *&c.* now on the place. Great part of the land is of a good ſoil for TOBACCO and WHEAT, and produces very good when the weather is ſeaſonable. One third of the money to be paid on the 2d *Thurſday* in *December* or *January* next, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer, at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up; another third in *December*, 1770; and the other third the *December* following. All perſons are deſired to meet by 12 o'clock, that do not ſee the land before that day, for the ſale will begin by three; and no private ſale will be made before that day, ſo that the higheſt bidder will be ſureof the land. Bond and good ſecurity muſt be given to t.d.ſ. EDWARD THWEATT.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Wheley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro Man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, and well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, he has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths; but his common working dreſs, was died brown cotton; he managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately; he is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall receive the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by

HENRY LEE.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the *Neabſco* Iron-works, in *Virginia*, on or about the 10th of *October* laſt, a country born Negro man ſlave named BILLIE, the property of the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Eſq; he is about 30 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a ſour look when taxed with any thing amiſs: He had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and ſundry other ſorts of cloaths, beſides ſhoes and ſtockings of various kinds: He is by trade a ſhip carpenter, and is ſuch a proficient in that buſineſs as not only to repair, but to build all ſorts of ſmall craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow named SCIPIO, the property of Mr. *John M'Millan*, of *Prince William* county, in *Virginia*, of much the ſame age and ſize as himſelf. They croſſed *Potowmack* river together, in a ſchooner's boat, to the *Maryland* ſhore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themſelves undiſcovered. As *Billie* was ſome time laſt ſummer brought from *Carolina* (to which place, under the ſanction of a forged paſs, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by ſome ſhip builders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board ſome craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to ſome place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both, to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, manager of Col. *Tayloe*'s mine-bank, in *Baltimore* county, or will ſecure them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive, for each, a reward of 5l. if taken forty miles from home, or the above reward, if at a greater diſtance, from the ſaid Mr. *John Calvert*, or from THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. Billie plays on the violin.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Charles City* county, on the 17th day of laſt *Auguſt*, a *Virginia* born Negro man named DUBLIN, about 35 years old; he is a large fellow, has a grim look, a ſcar over one eyebrow, and one hand much drawn up with a burn when young, though he has good uſe of it, has loſt the nail of his right great toe, and was cloathed as uſual. I have heard of him ſeveral times in *Hanover* and *Henrico* counties. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any perſon that will deliver him to me, at Capt. *William Acrill*'s, in *Charles City*. tf. MOSES FONTAINE.

N. B. He has been outlawed ſince he run away.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lately belonging to Col. JOHN FRY; one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels; but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents, or in ſeparate parcels, according to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
tf. JOHN NICHOLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer. Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber of *Blunt Point*. J. ROSCOW.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloucester* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if deſired.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1	Prize of	£.500 is	£.500
2		250 each	500
4		100	400
8		50	400
8		25	200
10		10	100
180		5	900
213	Prizes.		3000
2787	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets, at 20s. each,		3000
£.15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is			450

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the firſt day of the *Fredericksburg* fair) at the town-houſe, under the direction of *Mann Page*, *Fielding Lewis*, *Charles Dick*, *Roger Dixon*, *Joſeph Jones*, *Hugh Mercer*, *James Mercer*, *Charles Waſhington*, *Lewis Willis*, *George Weedon*, *Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid managers, and of Mrs. *Rathell*, in *Williamſburg*.

The money is to be depoſited with a Treaſurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Thoſe who cannott attend the fair, are requeſted to ſend their tickets by ſome friend, that the prizes may be diſtributed as ſoon as poſſible.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot ſprings in Auguſta *county.*

1	Prize of	1000 is	£.1000
2		500 each	1000
4		250	1000
5		100	500
50		50	2500
62	Prizes.		£.6000
5938	Blanks.		
6000	Tickets at 20*s.*		£.6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the direction and management of Meſſ. *Charles Dick*, *Charles Yates*, *John Stewart*, *Henry Mitchell*, and *John Glaſſell*, of whom tickets may be had.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s* per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3*s*. the Firſt Week, and 2*s*. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.